

NEW YORK HERALD

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

A Few Words About a Neighbor.

This question, we assume for working purposes, is asked in perfect good faith:

"TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Will you please inform me if there is an American edition of the New York World?" T. L. MURPHY.

"FALL RIVER, MASS., September 4."

It gives this newspaper pleasure to assure its correspondent in Fall River that in the honest opinion of The New York Herald every edition of the World is an American edition. We have entire confidence in the fundamental Americanism of our neighbor under the brass dome, in its devotion to Constitutional principles, in the sincerity of its belief that even such performances and outgivings of its own as have probably suggested the foregoing question from Fall River are inspired in every case by loyalty to American ideals.

The World's patriotic services have been many and great and oftentimes rendered with a fearlessness as well as a vigor of utterance which command general respect. The ability of its editorial articles is recognized by all competent judges of good writing. It has frequently risked circulation and prestige for the sake of conviction. The intensity of its Democratic partisanship in domestic politics is something with which those who do not concur may disagree and even abhor without a thought of imputing un-Americanism to the paper, for within the boundary lines of undeniably good Americanism there has always been and always will be room for the widest and sometimes the bitterest difference of opinion as to American policy and American method.

How, then, does it happen that a treat newspaper, concerning which all that has just been said may be said with as much truth as it is here affirmed with neighborly gratification, can so persistently misdirect the operations of its intellectuals as to incur the suspicion or warrant the doubt implied in Mr. Murphy's question.

The answer, it seems to us as a neighbor and friend, is for psychology rather than politics or logic to determine. Having made its initial mistake regarding the Covenant and the League and the artfully disguised proposal to substitute for American sovereignty a scheme of international supergovernment, the World seems to have been led away, gradually and perhaps unconsciously, further and further from its real self; first by ordinary political partisanship; next by infatuation for President Wilson's personality and phrases; next by an obsession of hatred for everybody and everything it believed to be inimical to President Wilson's dreamings and its own ratiocinations, and, finally, by pride of opinion individual to itself and capable of going to any extreme except the extreme of acknowledgment and apology.

In other words, President Wilson led the World into an impasse from which it has not yet been able to effect a dignified retreat. So while the World has been chasing the rainbow and refusing to turn around, its legs perhaps have wandered far into the odious borderland and its feet have become mired in the sophistries of international idealism; but its heart, we stoutly maintain, has remained throughout the incident a loyal and true American.

We accordingly beg leave to inform Mr. Murphy of Fall River that in such matters it is the heart that defines position, not the legs or feet.

No Cotton Shortage.

Although the cotton crop for this year is estimated at only 7,037,000 bales, compared with a previous crop of 13,365,000 bales, there is no prospect of an actual shortage of the staple. The trade depression of the last year has left fully 9,000,000 bales of the 1920 crop unsold. September is a month in which the crop deteriorates, and it is possible that when the actual figures are in the yield will not amount to more than 6,500,000 bales.

The normal world consumption be-

fore the war was in the neighborhood of 19,000,000 bales, of which the United States supplied about 6,000,000 bales. In the last year this country has consumed less than 5,000,000 bales. The consumption of the rest of the world was in similarly reduced proportion. But even if consumption in the coming year should reach the pre-war normal, there would be no shortage. America, with the carry-over and the coming crop, can furnish more than 15,000,000 bales, leaving only 4,000,000 bales to be obtained from Egypt, India, South America, Mexico and China, whose normal production is more than 7,000,000 bales.

The crop shortage will make the cotton on hand more salable and will relieve the financial strain by releasing bank credit. But in so far as the crop shrinkage was due to boll weevil and the army worm, and not to voluntary curtailment of acreage by growers, it is a warning that the most strenuous steps must be taken to combat natural menaces to one of our greatest industries. This year's short crop need occasion no alarm, but a repetition of the low yield next year and in future years would be disastrous.

It Is Curran or Hylan.

WILLIAM M. BENNETT, the perpetual primary candidate, tells Judge HASKELL that whether New York City will be wet or dry cannot be an issue in the Mayoralty campaign; and this, of course, is true. No municipal election could determine anything about our local wetness or dryness. No Mayor, on whatever ticket or platform elected, could defy the prohibition laws without inviting removal from office by the Governor of New York.

But Judge HASKELL's wet platform is no more an impractical and impossible municipal issue than BENNETT's genius for making himself a public nuisance. There is just one true, workable issue in this New York municipal campaign. It is to get the Tammany clutches of this city. And there is just one serious, worth while way to go about achieving that end. It is to unite and keep united all the anti-Tammany voters from primary day to election day. There is not a chance that BENNETT could do a thing for New York even if he could carry his primaries because there is not a chance that he could defeat Hylan on election day or come anywhere near defeating him. There is not a chance that any of the flock trying to take the Republican nomination from CURRAN at the primaries could defeat Hylan on election day. Either CURRAN is going to do that job or it is not going to be done.

HASKELL, BENNETT and LA GUARDIA forces can help to put Tammany and Hylan out of the City Hall in only one way. This way is for them all to get behind CURRAN and stay behind CURRAN from now until election day. Otherwise they merely play into the hands of MURPHY.

A Northwestern Train Robber.

With a record of more train robberies than he can remember, of booty of more than \$250,000 as the fruit of his single handed holdups and of four escapes from the walls of Federal prisons, ROY GARDNER, the most reckless of Northwestern desperadoes, is again as an escaped prisoner an object of especial concern to peace officers and railroads. Had GARDNER lived a few centuries ago BULWER, DEFOE or AINSWORTH would have found in the stories of his daring as good material for romance as they did in the deeds of JACK SHEPPARD or PAUL CLIFFORD. The chief difference would be the scenes between the modern railway train and the Calais stagecoach, between the cells of McNeil Island or San Quentin Prison and the gibbet of Tyburn Hill.

The peculiar phase of robbery of which GARDNER was until about a year ago the chief exponent was comparatively new in the Northwest. Not that there were not desperadoes in that region, but those who were confined their exploits to other lines. In fact, it has taken train robbery a quarter of a century to move westward from the Missouri Valley. The remainder of the country had and still has its isolated cases undertaken by a desperate novice or engineered by a master mind criminal. But it was in the days of the James brothers, the Youngers, the Daltons, the Cummings that train robbery was an accomplishment which for efficiency, daring and skill was the admiration of the upper criminal classes.

When the Jameses could every now and then ride over to the Blue Cut, just outside of Kansas City, hold up a mail train for \$10,000 and disappear amid departing volleys of revolver shots, generously to be hidden and protected by their neighbors, train robbery was at its heyday. This condition was extended further southward when the Missourians sought new fields in Indian Territory, and when a Missouri, Kansas and Texas express would yield \$50,000 in loot and the Rattlesnake or the Lone Wolf Mountains would swallow up the band before the United States Marshal was fairly under way in their pursuit.

But even train robbers have their day. The elder JAMES was removed by a carefully directed shot of a former member of his band; the younger brother, no longer able to ride with his old dad, signed an armistice and was retired by a Missouri Governor; CUMMINGS took to religion and bookworming and the Youngers grew corpulent with advancing age. Nothing was left to

them but the Lone Jack picnics and a chuckle over the reminiscences of the past. They had no real successors until ten years ago, when young GARDNER appeared. He brought the methods of his predecessors up to date, but he transferred his activity and skill to the Pacific coast.

But in one respect train robbery is unchanged. It does not pay. BILLY the Kid, whose exploits in the few years of his life netted some \$100,000, had only a rifle with a notch for each man he had killed on it when he was finally run down by officers. JESSE JAMES left nothing from all his stealings and his brother FRANK made a poor living in his old age by exhibiting himself and his boyhood home. Not one of the gang that had laid a tribute of at least \$500,000 on the railroads had a penny when the final reckoning came. GARDNER confessed to one robbery of \$87,000; he carried away \$175,000 in money and securities in his last exploit. His family was in a starving condition when he was put on trial and he had not a cent to pay a lawyer to defend him.

Trotzky to The New York Herald.

In the letter sent by the Russian Soviet War Minister TROTZKY to THE NEW YORK HERALD, printed in this newspaper Sunday, will be found either a disingenuous appeal of the Bolshevik press agency or the proof that TROTZKY himself has been deceived by the falsehoods concerning the attitude of the Government of the United States toward Soviet Russia which have been so freely circulated all over the world by followers of the apostles of communism.

It is TROTZKY's effort to make the readers of his letter think he believes that our Government has withheld the recognition and the aid the Soviet Government has sought, and that American business men have refused to do business with the Soviet Government because of the means used by the Russian revolutionists to win their power.

Nothing could be further from the fact.

As far as trade between American citizens and those for whom TROTZKY speaks is concerned TROTZKY unquestionably knows that there is no legal bar to private enterprise in dealings with Russia, and if Russia cannot get Americans to do business with its people or their Government it is because American business men, reading the record Russia has made, have no faith in Russian integrity under the Soviet regime.

The Government of the United States has repeatedly and officially made it as clear as words can make a fact that it cannot enter into political relations with the Soviet Government because the Soviet Government is a Government which does not and will not keep its word, a Government to which a treaty is a mere scrap of paper, a Government without honor or responsibility, a Government with which a bargain cannot be undertaken because it has proclaimed in words and demonstrated in deeds that its policy is built on lies and its practices are founded on premeditated deceit.

If it were necessary to refute in detail the assumption of TROTZKY that a hypocritical aversion to violence has been at the bottom of the refusal of the Government of the United States to strike hands with the Soviet Government even casual examination of history would furnish the necessary evidence.

The United States has never denied the right of revolution. It has frequently given recognition to governments which were created through revolutions, though in some cases these revolutions were marked by grave cruelties which deserved the sternest reprobation.

Moreover, the Government of the United States has frequently maintained relations with other nations no matter how shocking to the moral sense was the treatment of the nationals of those nations by their own governments. This is well illustrated in the case of Turkey, whose persecution of the Armenians aroused the highest indignation among American citizens, but did not lead to the severance of diplomatic intercourse between Washington and Turkey.

That TROTZKY is ignorant of the historic facts we do not believe; that he is deliberately seeking to obscure the situation to obtain some partisan benefit within Russia is probable. Unless he is far less competent than his record indicates him to be, he knows as well as anybody else knows that not detestation of the red terror and its methods, not the futile efforts the Soviet Government has made to overthrow the Government of the United States, but the utter and irremediable turpitude and perfidy of the Soviet Government and its masters, among whom he holds place, in all relations which rest on good faith and rectitude account for the correct and laudable declination of Washington to enter into political relations with the men in power in Moscow and Petrograd.

Changing Gears.

I used to think all chauffeurs should be promptly executed; That walkers were a brotherhood Maligned but unpolluted.

I used to think the public pave Was meant for those who pound it; I used to fear my hair and rave When chauffeurs whizzed around it.

But that was quite a year ago, And time has taught me wisdom, And I have learned that this is go— And I streets are part of Liza-dom.

The time is near when all who run Will join this sweet accord. It will happen soon as every one Decides he can afford it.

Kansas Faces a Crisis.

To-morrow is likely to be a critical day for Kansas. On that day comes up the question whether the government of the State is controlled by the people of the State through their Executive and their legislative representatives or whether it is controlled by ALEXANDER HOWAT.

For many months past Mr. HOWAT has defied the laws which the people of Kansas have enacted. He has challenged the constitutionality of those laws by appeal to the State Supreme Court and been defeated.

those laws and been convicted. He has been sentenced to a year of imprisonment under those laws, and Thursday he should go to jail. But will he?

In the opinion of Mr. HOWAT and his friends the issue of jurisdiction is very far from being settled. Mr. HOWAT's cause has been taken up by the Kansas Federation of Labor. WILLIAM HOWE, the secretary of the federation, has given formal notice of the fact, and he adds:

"From the day ALEXANDER HOWAT goes to jail, September 8, until the day he is released not a ton of coal will be dug by union miners in District No. 14."

And there you are. The issue is changed in name only. Instead of being the question whether the government of Kansas is a government by the people or a government by Mr. HOWAT it becomes the question whether or not that government is a government by strike precipitated by Mr. HOWAT's behalf—merely a different way of saying the same thing.

The population of Kansas is 1,769,257. Of these people about 10,600 represent organized labor. The remaining 1,758,657 are merely folks. And it is this negligible 94.5 per cent. of the population which is venturing to align itself in opposition to the 5.5 per cent. arrayed behind the Howat battle flag. That is, some of the 5.5 per cent. are supporting Howat. The fact is that no inconsiderable numbers of organized labor men are not opposed to the industrial court law. Many have brought cases under it and have approved its decisions.

But Mr. HOWAT is against it and Mr. HOWE is against it, and Mr. HOWE inferentially affirms that some of the several hundred miners in District No. 14 are against it. So that is the lineup.

Undermyer on Austria.

Concerning the kind of statesmanship which has resulted in the economic tragedy in Austria, there may have been some fiery words of criticism on the end of SAMUEL UNDERMYER's tongue when he discussed that country's plight with THE NEW YORK HERALD's Paris correspondent. But he realized that neither eloquence nor oratory would do any good in a sphere where the scourge of false idealism had robbed the people of their bread. Lip service to a starving man or a starving nation has the same timidity, pagan usefulness as sweet scents on a funeral pyre.

It is the Undermyer habit to pluck out the kernel of a problem and analyze its substance. Austria he finds in a condition "more pitiful than can be imagined." The tragedy summed up in those few words may mean that history will indict the statesmen who brought it about. With that Mr. UNDERMYER has about an opportunity to awaken the world to the menace of further neglect of Austria's needs. He sees three ways in which the suffering of Austria could be relieved.

The first suggestion is that Austria be allowed to join Germany. This is unalterably opposed by France. The second is that the more prosperous Governments might give aid. But this is not feasible, because too many Governments already are on the border of insolvency, and it is open to the greater objection that Governments are notoriously inefficient in creating economic problems, but sadly inefficient in solving them.

The third suggestion, which Mr. UNDERMYER believes to be the only sound one, is for private capital to cooperate in granting a loan of \$250,000,000 to enable Austrian production to get started again. THE NEW YORK HERALD sees sense and practicability in the latter proposition.

Several months have passed since the League of Nations undertook to resuscitate Austria with the Ter Meulen bond scheme, but nothing has been accomplished and nothing can be accomplished until the aid of private capital can be enlisted. When private capital goes in it will want to run its own affairs and League of Nations interference will be a handicap.

When Marshal FOCH went to Rome recently to lay one of the many cornerstones he has put in place he passed a group of old women. "Well," said one of them, "who is he and what has he done?"—News from France.

This lady was probably bored to weariness by listening to praise of the Marshal. She is more likely to have shown lively wit than simple ignorance in her inquiry.

Persons living along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad between Helena, Arkansas, and Joplin, Missouri, have asked HENRY FOSTER to undertake its operation, receivers for the bankrupt property having suspended service on it. However, as Mr. FOSTER's factory is not on the line he may not want to undertake the job.

Wages Without Work.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Regarding the unemployment situation in London, I should like to ask this question: If labor is to be paid at the expense of the general community during unemployment where is the incentive to save when labor is earning wages?

NEW YORK, September 6. THIRTY.

The Joke That Loses Its Point.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have heard it said that those who joke about hay fever catch it. Then they know it is no joke.

NEW YORK, September 6. NINETEEN.

Return of the Landlord.

Upon What Should His 10 Per Cent. Profit Be Computed?

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I think the Appellate Court of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn erred in attempting to compare fictitiously valued property to a prime investment bond. Real estate to-day fictitiously valued and bargained for should not be compared to a prime investment bond; it can, however, be compared to a speculative 10 per cent. stock.

Why should a landlord, who has paid a fictitious price for property, receive rental from a tenant to yield him 10 per cent. net? What, then, is this? If property is worth \$10,000 and some speculator pays \$15,000 for it why should the tenant be forced to pay 10 per cent. on the fictitious price paid? Now compare this with stock. If a speculative 10 per cent. stock is worth \$100 a share and a speculator pays \$150 a share will the corporation be forced to pay 5 per cent. more?

More than a thousand men and women, many of whom were crossing the square on their way from work, paused to listen to the tributes paid to the Frenchman who supported the cause of American independence a century and a half ago, and to those other brave soldiers who helped push back the Germans from the gate of the capital of Lafayette's own country.

An Appeal From India.

Christian Missionaries Urged to Adopt the Vegetarian Diet.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: As stated in an editorial printed in the Bombay Chronicle of July 24, 1921, poor animals are so very brutally killed in the British slaughter houses that many Europeans in Bombay who have come to hear of the abomination are becoming vegetarians.

When the slaughter house of even the far advanced Bombay is a "horrid torture house" how much worse things must be in thousands of slaughter houses—hells upon earth—in the whole world! Christian missionaries will kindly realize the above fact and realize that to become vegetarians and also preach to the people of all the countries they visit the physical as well as spiritual advantages of the vegetarian diet they will earn a multitude of blessings.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

JUNAGAD, INDIA, AUGUST 1.

Lessons of the ZR-2.

That Type of Craft Called Obsolete and Impractical.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Now that the giant airship ZR-2 has met with the usual fate of her design and construction, let us hope that the Government will at last profit from this disaster by discontinuing to spend, or rather to waste, further money on the ZR-2. It is a fact that the ZR-2 is a very impractical type of airship. Any type of airship that cannot be used with safety in ordinary winds of forty to fifty miles an hour velocity must be classed as impractical, for at all seasons of the year we are subject to winds of this velocity.

It is just as impossible to navigate successfully or safely a ship without a keel as to attempt to navigate an airship without a backbone. It simply can never be done, as you are going directly contrary to the laws of natural forces.

Our present troubles in experimenting with lighter than air craft are due to the fact that our designers, engineers and constructors have, like sheep, been following along the lines of foreign inventors and constructors. As a consequence they have as yet not developed any new or original ideas of their own. If construction along these old and proven impractical lines is not discontinued we never will get into where or produce a safe, sane and practical airship.

The principles involved in the construction of the present type of airship are fundamentally wrong, and they must be discarded before any further headway can possibly be made in the aeronautical field as far as the lighter than air vessels are concerned.

The big ZR-2 airship was doomed to destruction before her keel was even laid. Her principles of construction were absolutely wrong from beginning to end. No airship anywhere near her dimensions constructed along her lines can possibly avoid developing a "hump," which in every case will inevitably lead to "buckling."

When the ZR-2 was noticed to develop this "hump" she should have immediately been scrapped as being both useless and impractical, even for only reasons of safety to her crew alone, especially when inflated with such a highly dangerous gas as hydrogen. Had helium gas been used for buoyancy the loss of life would possibly have been all.

Investigation into the causes leading up to this most deplorable accident to the ZR-2 will not do much to reduce the cost of the catastrophe. As a result of this "buckling" the hydrogen gas chambers located at the section of the ship where the initial break occurred were undoubtedly ruptured, and when this large volume of highly explosive gas enveloped the ship it most probably came to rest with one of the minute sparks emanating from the commutator of one of the electric motors, thus causing the first and most terrific explosion, and this in consequence causing a secondary explosion of the petrol tanks.

HENRY J. SWOBODA, Ph. D.

NEW YORK, September 6.

Rikers Island Smoke Screens.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The condition of Flushing Bay, due to careless handling of refuse at Rikers Island, is bad enough; but the situation is made worse by the smoke screens sent over from Rikers Island. These are especially a source of discomfort to people residing in North Brother Island, who are striving to get all the fresh air they can to help in recovering their health.

There is no sense in letting refuse smoulder from Saturday to Monday a short distance from a hospital.

WILLIAM AL. NIFLAN.

NEW YORK, September 6.

Lafayette and Marne Commemorated

Millard Read in Union Square.

Messages From President Harding and President Millerand Read in Union Square.

President Harding and President Millerand of France joined in the celebration yesterday of the anniversaries of the battle of the Marne and the birthday of Gen. Lafayette by sending messages of greeting and remembrance to the committee in charge of the ceremonies. These were held at the statue of Lafayette at the south side of Union Square, facing a bronze figure of Washington.

For those invited to speak and to hear the speeches a stand had been erected near the figure of Lafayette. Before the friends of France took their seats they hung wreaths of flowers on the pedestal of the Lafayette statue and draped the base with the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolor.

More than a thousand men and women, many of whom were crossing the square on their way from work, paused to listen to the tributes paid to the Frenchman who supported the cause of American independence a century and a half ago, and to those other brave soldiers who helped push back the Germans from the gate of the capital of Lafayette's own country.

Harding Tribute to Lafayette.

Charles A. Downer, representing the committee on arrangements, read President Harding's message, which said in part:

"I trust I may be permitted to record in writing a slight acknowledgment of my recognition of our indebtedness to Gen. Lafayette. With no worldly motives, but inflamed with ardent sympathy and a passionate desire to help him, he espoused the cause of the struggling colonies and hastened to their support. He sought no selfish end and asked no pay, but found his reward in the thanks of Congress and the undying affection of generations of Americans whose gratitude has been and always will be suitably shown on all appropriate occasions."

"Similarly, nearly 150 years after these United States, grown to a nation of more than one hundred million free men, women and children, disclaiming any material advantages for themselves, sent armies of their youth and gave largely of their blood to that liberty and that freedom which Lafayette cherished and espoused should be assured to France."

"The friendly and cordial relations which exist between the United States"

The Water-ouzel.

From the Nation and the Athenaeum. Where on the wrinkled stream the willows lean And find a very ecstasy of green Down in dead crystal, and the chestnut tree

Admires her large leaved shadow, swift and free, A water-ouzel came, with such a flight As archers might envy. Soft and bright

Upon a water lilying glaze she lit And washed and preened her silver breast, though it Was dappled fair before. Then twitting

She sang and made obeisance to the Spring. And in the wavering amber at her feet Her silver shadow, with obedience met, Made her quick imitative curtsies, too. Maybe she dreamed a nest, so safe and dear

Where the green spray leaps whitely to the weirs, And smooth, warm eggs that hold a mystery, And stirrings of life and twitterings, And the blue and the green of the willows

Is passionately glad of, and a breast As silver white as hers, which without rest Or languor, borne by spread wings swift and strong,

Shall fly upon her service all day long. She hears a prearrange in the ancient thunder Of the unseen fall, and her small soul is wonder

Makes preparation as she deems most right. Repurifying what before was white Against the day when, like a beautiful dream,

Two little ouzels shall fly with her down stream, And even the poor, dumb shadow bird shall be

With two small shadows following after it.

MARY WEBB.

Foreign Commerce.

Branches in Which America Should Take First Place.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: What shall we do to get our full share of foreign commerce? I think there is no time to be lost if we expect to take first place in the world of commerce.

There are many markets which England and Germany have controlled in the past in which we would have a good fighting chance if we got there in time. In which procrastination means defeat.

Regarding our position as competitors in cereals such as wheat and rye, as well as flour and other prepared cereal foods, we should have no difficulty in taking first place. The Russia of to-day would be no opponent.

In the matter of assembling labor we can certainly take first place. In textiles, underwear and hosiery, and other goods of their class, we should certainly be able to compete, and in many other goods as well, owing to the speed of our machinery as well as the efficiency of our laborers.

Some years ago I visited a mill in Belfast where I noticed one man attending four machines of about 100 spindles each, and I happened to visit the same class of factory in Maine the following year and I noticed one young woman attending to nine machines of the same kind and size—a circumstance which would certainly reduce the cost of that labor considerably more than half.

There are a thousand and one articles of American product and manufacture, such as electrical appliances, rubber goods, shoes, lamps, clocks and watches, which can be easily and profitably sold in the various markets of the world, but we must know how to get at it.

My experience is that American salesmen have the preference, and a good Yankee salesman with good manners, plenty of push, with a good knowledge of his goods and fully understanding the country and its people, and speaking their language fluently, can get there ahead of any other nationality.

Much is said of the difficulties caused by the uncertainties of exchange. This can to a great extent be obviated by doing the financing through local banks or bankers who know their citizens who

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow, moderate variable winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate variable winds.

For Western New York—Fair and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Pressure is relatively low along the Atlantic coast and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and also in the far upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and on the north Pacific coast.

Valley. Temperature has fallen in the Ohio and Tennessee and the south Atlantic and Gulf States, and it has changed little in the normal generally. There are some showers with the cold fronts, and the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee for other sections of the States.

The outlook is for local showers in south Atlantic States, and some showers in the fair weather elsewhere, east of the Atlantic, with a few showers and Thursday, but no much rain. The temperature is probable in the middle Atlantic and south Atlantic States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

New York Lafayette-Marine Day  
Committee, and by Maurice Leon.  
Messages from Ambrose Herrick,  
Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Secre-  
tary Hughes and Mr. Davidson were read-  
ing. Mr. Downer. The speakers were  
William Hayward, United States At-  
torney, and Major-General John F. O'Ryan.

**ON THE IDEAL TOUR.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 6.—Auto-  
mobile arrivals registered at the Elton  
Hotel who are on the Ideal Tour In-  
cluded Mrs. G. W. Coad, Miss Carr,  
Elizabeth N. J.; Mrs. H. B. Tremaine,  
and Mrs. R. M. Kempton. New  
York: Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Clark, Pitts-  
burgh; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Evans, Eliza-  
ville; and Mrs. G. W. Coad, New York.  
Wood, John Woods, Brooklyn.